

## ANNEX AAAA

### DISASTER HOUSING

#### A. PURPOSE

1. When natural or man-made disasters destroy or damage residential areas, some of the affected population may be unable to make alternate housing arrangements. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended, authorizes the provision of housing assistance be provided to displaced individuals and families until other suitable housing becomes available.
2. Eligibility for assistance is based on need. This need may be caused by disaster related uninhabitability of a primary residence combined with the lack of adequate insurance coverage. Applicants should be encouraged to take the initiative for obtaining temporary housing assistance. Ineligibility relates only to the criteria for temporary housing assistance and does not mean that repairs are not needed. The form of assistance should not exceed the eligible applicants' minimum requirements.

#### B. CONCEPT OF OPERATION

1. The State may administer all or part of the disaster-housing mission if requested to do so by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.
2. Prior to administering the program, the State must submit an operational annex; which must be reviewed and approved by the FEMA III Regional Director within three days of the declaration or the State will not be permitted to administer the program. (44 CFR, Part 206.101).
3. The following conditions make residents of Presidentially declared areas eligible for temporary housing assistance under PL 93-288, as amended, except as listed in paragraphs 4 and 7 below.
  - a. The primary residence in which the applicant was living at the time of the disaster is destroyed.
  - b. The primary residence has incurred health and/or safety hazards as a result of disaster-related damage or extended interruption of major utilities.
  - c. The primary residence is inaccessible due to travel restrictions in the disaster area or other access impediments; for example, road or bridge washouts.
  - d. They are evicted from rental property as a result of the owner's personal need as a result of the disaster.

- e. Eviction is threatened due to financial hardships directly resulting from the disaster, which makes continuation of mortgage or rental payments impossible.
  - f. The FEMA Administrator or his/her designee determines that other circumstances necessitate temporary housing assistance.
- 4. Temporary housing assistance (PL 93-288, as amended) includes:
  - a. Unoccupied, available housing owned or leased by the Federal government: rental units, mobile homes or other readily fabricated residences.
  - b. Mortgage or rental payments to or on behalf of disaster victims threatened with loss of housing.
  - c. Federal expenditures to return to habitable condition owner-occupied private residences which can be restored quickly with minimal repairs.
  - d. Transient accommodations.
- 5. Temporary housing assistance shall not be provided:
  - a. To an applicant who is displaced from other than a primary residence.
  - b. To an applicant who is displaced solely as a consequence of a redevelopment program undertaken by a community;
  - c. When the residence in question is habitable or only minor safety hazards exist;
  - d. When the applicant owns a secondary, vacation or recreational residence, or unoccupied rental property that can be considered adequate alternate housing.
- 6. Disaster victims have 60 days from the date of declaration to file applications for housing assistance, unless extended by the FEMA III Regional Director. Applications for mortgage or rental payment assistance may be filed up to one year from the date of declaration.
- 7. Disaster housing assistance will include living kits (containing cooking utensils, bed linens, and other basic household items) and/or furniture (such as bedroom, living room, and kitchen furnishings) for eligible applicants who require such items to occupy a suitable housing unit. These may be provided either through an Individual and Family Grant (IFG) or through the various volunteer agencies.
  - a. Items provided shall be of average quality and constructions.

- b. Luxury items shall not be provided.
  - c. Household items are considered expendable.
  - d. Furniture shall be obtained in the most practical manner.
    - (1) Will be provided for the duration of the temporary housing assistance.
    - (2) For home repair recipients not to exceed 90 days from the date of delivery of materials to complete construction unless otherwise extended.
  - e. Where items are purchased by the Federal government they remain its property and may be disposed of by provision of 205.52(n)(3):
    - (1) Selling the item(s) to the occupant at a fair and equitable price based on the market value of the item;
    - (2) Disposed of in accordance with Federal property management procedures.
- 8. Assistance shall not be granted to an applicant if such assistance has been provided by any other source. Assistance shall not be granted where insurance proceeds are available.
  - a. Exceptions:
    - (1) There is uncertainty as to whether the insured benefits will be paid; or
    - (2) Payment of all or part of the insured benefits applicable to home repairs may be substantially delayed; or
    - (3) When an item in the scope of work is not covered in full or any part of insurance.
- 9. FEMA has determined that requirements of the Flood Disaster Protection Act as amended do not apply to home repairs.
- 10. Procedures
  - a. Applications will be taken over the telephone through the National Teleregistration Center (NTC) and submitted to the DFO for:
    - (1) Logging of applications
    - (2) Screening for priorities and special handling

b. Damage assessments will be made to determine eligibility. If ineligible, the applicant will be notified.

c. Determination of eligible applicants will be classed into the following programs:

(1) Home repair

(a) Price out damage according to predetermined damage values.

(b) Notify applicant of amount of Home Repair Grant.

(c) Determine need for transient accommodations.

(d) Appropriate State agency will process the Home Repair Grant within five days.

(2) Temporary Housing

(a) Determine existing permanent resources.

(b) Mobile home, as per Appendix 1.

(3) Recertification will be performed by the WV Department of Health and Human Resources within 30 days on pre-disaster renters and within 90 days of all other applicants.

Caseworkers from the WV Department of Health and Human Resources will be assigned to each applicant. He/She will follow applicant through the entire housing operation. To include, but not limited to applicant contact, resource inventory, site evaluation, set up inspection and placement in temporary housing.

Federally Provided Temporary Accommodations:

1. When existing resources cannot house all eligible applicants, the Federal government may provide mobile homes or other prefabricated residences. These units may be placed on the following kinds of sites: (State participation is requested to the extent possible)

a. Private sites, land that is owned or leased by displaced victims and thus obtained by the applicant at no cost to the government. Such sites are authorized at government expense when such actions will provide more cost effective, timely and suitable temporary housing than other resources. (See Appendix 1).

b. Commercial sites, such as existing mobile home parks. When it is determined by the associate director that upgrading or the installation of utilities will provide more cost-effective, timely and suitable temporary housing then such actions may be authorized at Federal expense. (See Appendix 1).

- c. Group site on land owned, purchased or leased by a public agency.
  - d. Sites shall be developed and owned in cooperation with the West Virginia Housing Development Fund, so they may become permanent risk free housing resources.
- 2. The FEMA Administrator may authorize the development of group sites at 25% State/75% Federal expense, when such action is determined to be in the public interest.
- 3. Occupants of temporary housing (mobile homes or rentals) are responsible for utility use costs.
- 4. The Disaster Housing Program assists temporarily displaced occupants to secure permanent housing.
- 5. Program representatives review the housing situation of temporary housing occupants at least once every 90 days to determine continued eligibility for temporary housing assistance.
- 6. Eligible occupants pay no fees for temporary housing accommodations during the first twelve months of occupancy. After this period, rental fees are based upon fair market value of the accommodations, the occupant's financial ability and the occupant's family size and composition.
- 7. Mobile homes owned by the government may be sold directly to occupants (individuals or families) for use as permanent housing, based on the unit's fair market price as determined by FEMA and the occupant's ability to pay. The following conditions must be met:
  - a. The purchaser will use the unit as his/her primary residence.
  - b. The unit fulfills requirements for family size and composition.
  - c. The purchaser has adequate resources to purchase and, if necessary, relocate the unit.
- 8. Adjustments to the sales price of mobile homes to take into consideration the financial ability of the purchaser should be utilized only when both the following conditions are met:
  - a. There is a need to purchase the unit for use as the purchaser's primary residence because adequate alternative housing is unavailable.
  - b. Where it is beyond the individual's personal resources, and yet they are unable to obtain sufficient funds through insurance proceeds, disaster loans, grants, and commercial lending institutions to cover the sales price.

9. When utilizing existing resources, payment for such utilization of government-owned or assisted properties shall be in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between FEMA and other governmental agencies.
10. In no instance shall the sale price be less than \$1.00 with all such sales approved by the Regional Director.
11. Mobile home shall be sold "as is, where is" except where repairs are necessary to protect health and safety. Improvements may be completed prior to the sale. There shall be no implied warranties.
12. The Federal financial and operations responsibility for a temporary housing assistance program will not exceed 18 months from the date of declaration of a major disaster, unless otherwise extended by the Associate Director of FEMA.

#### Home Repair Program:

1. Home repairs may be provided to those eligible applicants:
  - a. Who are owner-occupants of the primary residence to be made habitable;
  - b. Whose property can be made habitable by repairs to the essential living area within 30 days following the feasibility determination. The FEMA III Regional Director may extend this period.
  - c. Whose primary residence can be made habitable within the amount required to assist a typical household in an existing resource for 12 months.
2. Only homeowners living in their primary residences at the time of the disaster are eligible for the home repair program. Applicants must agree to reimburse the Government for the cost of the repairs (or replaced items) if resources, including insurance, covering the repairs are received.
3. The type of eligible repairs and cost limits for the home repair program vary with the location and nature of a disaster. The FEMA III Regional Director is responsible for notifying the State of the type of eligible repairs and cost limits.
4. Eligible applicants may receive assistance through one or a combination of the following methods:
  - a. Direct payments issued by the Treasury of the United States, within a reasonable time frame, limited to reasonable costs for repairs and replacement in the locality as determined by the FEMA III Regional Director or his/her designee. A notification letter should be sent via certified mail to each eligible applicant.
  - b. Provisions of materials and replacement items.

c. Government awarded repair contracts, when authorized by the Associate Director of FEMA.

5. Home repairs are limited to those that make a residence habitable and are not repairs or corrections to pre-existing defects or damages unrelated to the disaster. However, home repairs will conform to State and local building codes, specifications and standards.
6. Since the Home Repair Program does not provide for the repair or replacement of cosmetic or aesthetic features, such as wallpaper, painting, hardwood or other finished flooring, draperies and landscaping; the applicant must complete total restoration with other resources. Potential sources of assistance include Small Business Administration, Farm Service Agency Loans and Individual and Family Grant programs.

Mortgage or rental payments:

1. The Disaster Housing Program provides assistance with mortgage or rental payment only in financial hardship caused by a major disaster.
2. Assistance will be provided for the duration of financial hardship or a maximum of one year, whichever is less.
3. Applicants must present written proof of threatened foreclosure, contract of sale cancellation or a termination of lease entered into prior to the disaster.

Duplication of Benefits (DOB):

1. Authority:

The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, PL 93-288, as amended and the Temporary Housing Assistance Program Regulations, 44 CFR 205.52(d). Section 315 requires that no individual shall receive Federal assistance for any part of a loss suffered as a result of a major disaster if the individual receives compensation from insurance or any other source for that loss. Whenever it is determined: (1) that an individual has received assistance under PL 93-288, as amended, and also from another source for the same loss, and (2) that the amount received from all sources exceeds the amount of the loss, the individual is required to reimburse the Government for that part of assistance which is deemed excessive. The amount of reimbursement shall not exceed the amount of government assistance received.

2. Duplication of Benefits Impact on Temporary Housing Assistance:  
The Temporary Housing Assistance (THA) Program is affected by the legislation requirements in Section 315 in several ways. Applicants are required to obtain insurance benefits before receiving THA and are encouraged (but not required) to seek assistance from the volunteer agencies participating in the recovery effort. Thus, when an applicant receives assistance from one or both of these sources that

could also be provided by THA, the potential for duplication exists. In addition, there are several disaster assistance programs that provide assistance which would duplicate that which is provided by THA. These would be the loan programs administered by the Small Business Administration (SBA), Farm Service Agency (FSA), and the State-administered Individual and Family Grant Program (IFG). The necessity for the exchange of information among these various programs is essential. There are a number of THA program areas where duplication may occur. These are:

a. Existing Resources (including private rentals, transient accommodations and mobile homes). Potential duplication exists because American Red Cross provided emergency shelter/housing following a disaster and there are benefits available under Additional Living Expense (ALE) provision in the homeowners insurance policy. If THA assistance was provided and the applicant also received the same assistance from either of the above, the THA Program is responsible for recovery.

b. Home Repairs Program. Potential duplication exists because insurance policies may cover the same repairs as those in the Home Repairs Program scope of work. Similar repairs may be provided by volunteer agencies participating in the recovery effort. If THA assistance was provided and the applicant also received that same assistance from either of the above, the THA Program is responsible for recovery. In order to help avoid further duplication, the SBA, FSA and IFG should be notified when home repairs are provided because their programs may also provide similar assistance. However, if they do provide assistance, it is their responsibility to recover since THA precedes them in the sequence of disaster assistance.

c. Supplemental Assistance. Potential duplication exists because American Red Cross and insurance benefits may provide items similar to the THA household kits and furniture (if the furniture is sold to the applicant). This would require recovery by the Temporary Housing Assistance Program. Similar assistance may also be provided by SBA and/or IFG program by recovery would be the responsibility of those programs if duplication occurs because of their position in the delivery sequence.

3. General: The following are the basic elements of DOB policies:

a. In each disaster response operation, every reasonable effort must be made to avoid duplication of benefits, and to recover benefits where duplication has occurred.

b. Duplication has occurred when the applicant receives insurance benefits for the same type of assistance provided by FEMA (i.e., Additional Living Expenses vs. transient accommodations or an existing or structural repairs vs. home repairs). A detailed review (item by item) is not required; only the total amount of assistance received should be compared to determine if duplication has occurred.



c. A system of information exchanges among assisting agencies and between those agencies and insurance industry will be established.

d. Temporary housing assistance begins when assistance provided by the volunteer agencies is no longer provided and/or insurance benefits are exhausted.

e. A system of verifying the insurance benefits available or the information contained in the certifications by the applicants will be established; a sampling technique is adequate verification. A minimum of 5 percent is to be sampled.

4. Responsibilities. The FEMA III Regional Director is responsible for assuring that the staff who are required to be in contact with disaster victims are trained in the procedures established for DOB. The SCO is responsible for establishing a system to identify all potential areas of duplication and instances where duplication of benefits has occurred. In the event duplication has occurred, the SCO has the responsibility to establish a procedure to recover funds. The activities required to implement the DOB policy are:

- a. Identification of applicants who have insurance;
- b. Explanation to applicants of the program policy on insurance coverage;
- c. Determination if temporary housing assistance is required based on applicant's insurance Information at the time of the pre-placement interview;
- d. Receipt of information from agencies, especially the American Red Cross, on assistance provided;
- e. Distribution of information to other agencies, especially the SBA, FSA, State agency administering the IFG program and the American Red Cross when required;
- f. Calculation of the amount of duplication by comparing the dollar value of the THA provided to the dollar value of similar assistance provided by the volunteer agencies and/or insurance;
- g. Implementation of procedures for recovery of benefits which duplicate voluntary agencies and insurance proceeds;
- h. Development of a system to ensure documentation of activity involving the assistance provided to applicants.

5. Coordination to Avoid Duplication of Benefits. At the earliest possible time, the Temporary Housing Official should establish a working relationship with those agencies who are involved in duplication of benefits. A meeting should be arranged through the appropriate official at the Disaster Field Office that would include THA, SBA, FSA, the State agency administering the IFG program, the State Insurance

Commissioner and the appropriate Federal Insurance Administration official. The purpose of the meeting is to reach agreement on the guidelines for the dissemination of applicant information. A separate meeting with the State Insurance Commissioner may be advantageous depending on the level of previous disaster activity in the State.

- a. Interagency Coordination. There should be agreement between Temporary Housing and the SBA, FSA and IFG staffs on the process to be followed to avoid duplication. The latter agencies should be advised when home repairs or furniture assistance has been provided. Information regarding the specific assistance received should be provided together with the Home Repairs specifications and a copy of the document indicating that furniture has been provided. If the status of an applicant changes and SBA and/or IFG have been notified of the initial status, a new notification must be provided (e.g., an ineligible applicant is determined eligible after the appeal and now will receive assistance).
  - b. Volunteer Agencies. There should be a procedure established to assure that Temporary Housing Assistance does not duplicate the benefits given by any of the volunteer agencies. Of particular concern are families who have been placed in mass shelters or short-term housing, as well as those given furniture and household items.
6. Insurance. At the time of filing an application, applicants are questioned to determine the extent of their insurance coverage, if any, and the expected date of a full or partial settlement. The Insurance Inquiry should be used to document the applicant's insurance status and should be updated as needed. Updates would normally occur at the PPI, at the time of move in and possibly at the recertification. If insurance benefits are available the following should apply:
  - a. If the insurance appears to be adequate (ALE plus repair/replacement available) then no assistance will be provided - the applicant is ineligible.
  - b. If the insurance benefits are delayed (a full or partial payment is not expected within 14 days) then assistance may be provided with the understanding by the applicant that (s)he must make reimbursement as soon as the insurance benefits are received. If insurance benefits are delayed, the applicant should, where possible, obtain a written statement from the insurance agent or provide the agent's name and telephone number so that the delay can be verified.

It may be advantageous to initiate an advocacy role on behalf of disaster victims with the insurance industry working through such established channels as the State Insurance Commission or the American Insurance Association (AIA). The purpose of this role is to assure, as much as possible, that the disaster victims receive the insurance benefits to which they are entitled, thus avoiding DOB.

7. Recovery of Funds. Every reasonable effort shall be made to recover any monies

that represent duplication of benefits. The amount to be recovered should be the actual housing cost or the amount of the insurance settlement for like assistance, whichever is less. If no rent is being paid the amount to be paid to the Government should be the fair market value of comparable accommodations on the open market or the amount of the insurance settlement for like assistance, whichever is less. In the instance of Government-owned mobile homes, it should be understood that the determination of value should not include any attempt to amortize the costs involved in transportation site development, or set-up, nor the cost of pad rental. The value should be determined based on the fair market rent for mobile homes of equal size.

When it is determined that duplication has occurred, the applicant must be notified by certified mail. The letter should include an explanation of what has occurred, a reminder of the agreement to repay that is found on the application, the amount owed to the State, directions on where to send the money and to whom it should be made payable, when it is due, and a contact name and telephone number. Time frames or methods of collection may be adjusted, e.g., that applicant may make a lump-sum payment or installation payments based on a repayment schedule. If payment has not been received within 60 days of notification, another letter will be sent indicating that the applicant has 30 days to make payment arrangements or legal action will be taken

8. Verification Review. As a quality control function, a review should be made of the eligible applicants to assure that the insurance information is correct, that applicants did not receive duplicate assistance and that the collection process for duplicated assistance is being followed. Wherever duplication is found, the collection process must be initiated.

#### C. TASK ASSIGNMENTS

1. The WV Office of Emergency Services requests/directs the various assistance providing agencies to perform a preliminary damage assessment based upon the information provided by the local Emergency Services Directors.
2. Based on the preliminary damage assessment, nature of the disaster and data on existing resources/transient accommodations, the Governor determines that the ability of local and state resources to meet temporary housing needs in the affected areas has been exhausted. When such resources are insufficient, he may request a Presidential emergency or major disaster declaration.
2. The West Virginia Housing Development Fund (WVHDF) has the following responsibilities:
  - a. Level 1
    - (1) Conditions
      - (a) <10% destroyed, 80% repairable, <20 units destroyed

- (b) Probable availability of rental or “double up” units for temporary housing
  - (2) W VHDF Response
    - (a) The Home Emergency Loan Program (HELP) Program made available 6-8 weeks after disaster
    - (b) Notice to all maximum IFG grant recipients
    - (c) Minimal advertisement
- b. Level 2
  - (1) Conditions
    - (a) 10-25% destroyed >50% repairable. 20-50 units destroyed
    - (b) Inadequate number of units for temporary housing: number not large enough for trailer parks; flood safe sites (>100 year ) available
  - (2) W VHDF Response
    - (a) HOME + HOME CHDO programmed for small subdivision and home financing programs
    - (b) Applications, taken in disaster centers, FEMA payments used for down payments and/or flood safe site acquisition.
- c. Level 3
  - (1) Conditions
    - (a) >25% destroyed, 50% or less repairable, >50 units destroyed
    - (b) clear need for temporary housing units: number in excess of 50, usable flood safe sites not available
  - (2) W VHDF Response
    - (a) Draw on reserves to develop FEMA sites/provide trailer: 75% federal cost share, for most basic park design, will probably cover only 50% of real cost; Identify/Acquire/Develop in 4-6 weeks maximum time frame.

- (b) Hire site management contractors who are capable of maintaining the site.
- 4. The Division of Highways assists in making financial arrangements for the state to acquire land for group sites.
- 5. The Department of Health and Human Resources is responsible for:
  - a. Determining the appropriate sites and approve systems of water supply and sewage disposal for group sites.
  - b. Inspecting group sites to determine their suitability for sewage treatment and water supply.
  - c. Reviewing and approving plans for group site development.
  - d. Inspecting individual mobile home group sites when requested, to insure they meet all WV Code requirements, regulations and Department of Health and Human Resources design standards.
  - e. Inspecting, making recommendations and approving reconstruction of septic tank systems when requested and authorized under the Home Repair Program.
  - f. Providing criteria for repairs to existing water wells or construction of new wells, when authorized under the Home Repair Program.
  - g. Testing potability and purity of water in repaired wells; disinfecting flooded wells.
  - h. Approving emergency and/or temporary drinking water systems and proper sewage disposal systems.
  - i. Working with FEMA through the State Office of Emergency Services to prevent the duplication of benefits (DOB).
- 6. The Division of Motor Vehicles/Highways has primary responsibility for obtaining waiver of normal transportation restrictions, when necessary to facilitate the movement of mobile homes or other prefabricated residence over roads within the State.
- 7. The West Virginia State Police has primary responsibility for facilitating movement of mobile homes or other prefabricated residences over roads within the State as well as maintaining order within the disaster affected area.
- 8. The Department of Health and Human Resources through its local offices, assigns Housing Officers to serve group site residents. Health and Human Resources area

offices may locate displaced clients by sending the names of clients that are unable to locate to the Housing Disaster Field Office serving their area.

D. AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

1. The Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, Public Law 93-288, as amended
2. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 44
3. HUD Handbook, 3201.1, Disaster Temporary Housing Program, Phase I, Applicant Assistance
4. HUD Handbook, 3201.1, Disaster Temporary Housing Program, Phase II, Applicant Assistance
5. 44 CFR Part 9, Floodplain Management and Protection of Wetlands"
6. 44 CFR Part 206.101, et.Sequ...."Temporary Housing"
7. FEMA Instruction Number 8620.1 (Jan. 17, 1984), "Authorization for Cash Payments"
8. DR & R 20, Mobile Home Sales Handbook
9. HUD Handbook 3201, Mortgage and Rental Assistance
10. West Virginia Temporary Housing Assistance Plan

ANNEX AAAA  
APPENDIX 1  
MOBILE HOME SITE ANALYSIS

Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Project No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_ Units: \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Location: \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_ Price: \_\_\_\_\_  
Report Prepared By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
APPROVAL: \_\_\_\_\_ REJECTION: \_\_\_\_\_

Any conditions of approval or reasons for rejection:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

(continue on separate sheet, if necessary)

I. SITE EVALUATION

A. Physical Characteristics

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shape:                 | 6. Foliage:                 |
| 2. Total Acres:           |                             |
| 3. Useable Acres:         |                             |
| 4. Contour:    N. Portion | 7. Apparent Easements:      |
| E. Portion                |                             |
| S. Portion                |                             |
| W. Portion                | 8. Unusual Site Conditions: |
| 5. Present Use:           |                             |
|                           | 9. Flood Plain:             |

(see attached site sketch)

B. Site Location

- |                      |                                |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Community Center: | 8. Schools:                    |
| miles to             | _____ miles to grade school    |
| 2. Major Highways:   | _____ miles to jr. high school |
| miles to             | _____ miles to high school     |
| 3. Major Street:     | 9. _____ miles to              |
| to                   | _____ miles to                 |
|                      | _____ miles to                 |

4. Convenience Shopping:

5. Major Shopping:

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

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\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

6. Employment:

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to \_\_\_\_\_

7. Recreation and Entertainment:

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

Ambulance service:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

10. Community Facilities:

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

11. Public Transportation \_\_\_\_\_y  
n

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

\_\_\_\_\_ miles to

(See attached location map)

C. Adjoining Land Uses

North:

East:

South:

West:

D. Access

Street/Road Name:

Width of Pavement:

Condition:

Type of Surface:

Nearest Adequate Access:

D. Zoning

Current Zoning:

Variances Required:

F. Mineral Rights:

E. Utilities

<u>Type</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Contact Person</u>	<u>Line Size</u>	<u>Distance To</u>	<u>Adequacy Of Line</u>	<u>Adequacy of Service</u>
Electric						
Gas						
Water						
Sanitary Sewer						
Storm Sewer						
Telephone						
Sewer Treatment Plant Required: _____yes _____no						
Distance to Adequate Stream:						



ANNEX AAAA  
APPENDIX 1  
(Continued)

F. Neighborhood: \_\_\_\_\_  
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Conclusion of Site Evaluation: \_\_\_\_\_  
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